

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

19
1984
GT ^A UNITED

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Extension Service
Office of Exhibits

A Summary of the Exhibit.

DUAL PURPOSE TREES.

A specially prepared exhibit showing how the new method of turpentining lengthens the life of trees and results in greatly increased profits over the old method.

Specifications.

Wall Space----- None.

Shipping weight----- 800 lbs.

Electrical requirements -

110 volt A. C. or D. C. current
400 watts needed for lights.

DUAL PURPOSE TREES

How It Looks

In the front of this booth are two actual tree trunks taken from turpentine forests where the new and the old method are in use. The trunks show, very plainly, the difference in the two methods of obtaining gum and why a tree will produce longer under the new method than by the old wasteful method. The equipment used in turpentining is shown in connection with the tree trunks.

A scene of a turpentine forest occupies all of the area of the sides and back of the booth and so realistically has the artist painted the life sized photographic trees that, at first glance, they appear to be real ones.

The short, terse, text accompanying the two tree trunks gives the important facts concerning the two methods of turpentining.

What It Tells

The keen competition in the naval stores industry compels consideration by the **successful** turpentine man to methods which assure maximum yields at the lowest cost consistent with continued tree growth and the least degrade to lumber. The scarcity of turpentine timber makes it possible for owners to lease only to careful operators.

Experiments conducted by the Forest Service in the South during the past 20 years show that trees chipped to a depth of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, a height of 12 inches for 32 streaks, and a width of face $1/3$ the circumference of the tree, yield more gum over a longer period with the least damage to the tree.

On one side of the booth a tree shows the wasteful method of turpentining. This cuts away the wood

so rapidly that it can be worked but a few years resulting in lower gum yield and less profit. On the other side is a tree with a low face and little damage to the lumber which may later be cut from the tree. This produces a higher gum yield, resulting in more profit.

The experiments also show that the yield of gum is influenced by the size of the trees. It is desirable not to work trees less than 9 inches in diameter except for the purpose of thinning a stand, or under exceptional conditions. Beginning with a 10-inch tree and working one low face at a time insures a high sustained yield and maximum profit to both owner and operator.

Where to Get Information.

Detailed information on turpentining and re-forestation may be obtained from the Southern Forest Experiment Station - Turpentine Substation, Starke, Florida, or Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

The following publications on the subject may be obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. :

LONGLEAF PINE (Dept. of Agri. Bulletin # 1061, price 15¢.)

LONGLEAF PINE PRIMER (Farmers' Bulletin # 1486-F, free.)

SLASH PINE (Farmers' Bulletin # 1256-F, free.)
